ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
MANIPUR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR
THE YEAR 1891-95

M[illegible]ISTRATION REPORT OF THE MANIPUR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

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Manipur revolt.

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Senapati, on the plea of ill health, did not attend, and sent the same excuse for [illegible]ndance at the Darbar fixed for the following day. He declined to surrender [illegible] when ordered by the Political Agent, and the Regent Kula Chandra [illegible]ngh, declared his [illegible] to arrest his brother. Mr. Quinton, the Chief [illegible]oner, then [illegible] and in the early morning [illegible] 4th idem troops were sent to his house [illegible] and an engagement ensued throughout the day until evening, when [illegible] were on both sides, and firing [illegible] ceased. The Senapati, who was known to [illegible]l leader in the rebellion, invited the Chief Commissioner to meet him at a spot between the Residency gate and the west entrance of the Pât. Mr. Quinton [illegible] by Lieutenant Colonel Skene, Mr Grimwood, Mr Cossins, and Lieutenant [illegible] and a bugler, left the Residency compound about 8-15 p.m., and, meeting no one [illegible] pointed spot, walked up to the west gate of the Pât, where they were asked to [illegible] Pât, and hold a Durbar at the Darbar Hall, which building stands at the [illegible] to the Raja's citadel.

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Rupees	.. ..
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conduct being assured them on leaving the Residency, the British officers to the Durbar Hall, and a meeting took place, at which the Senapati, Panchkhul and other ministers were present, but no agreement was concluded. The then started to return to the Residency, but were prevented going far by a gate sed and the rude conduct of the Manipuri crowd which attacked them, and the Agent, Mr. Grimwood, was killed on the spot and Lieutenant Simpson seriously d. After being kept prisoners in the Durbar Hall for two hours, Mr. Quinton, tenant-Colonel Skene, Mr. Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson, and the bugler were marched e green space in front of the dragons, and there beheaded by the public executioner. About this time the attack on the Residency was renewed, and the defenders, after a interval, drew off towards Cachar, which was reached on the 2nd April. In the ing on the 24th the British loss was Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Gurkha Rifles, dar Heera Chand, 44th Gurkha Rifles, one Havildar and one sipahi killed, and one sh Officer, Lieutenant Lugard and four sepoys wounded.

As soon as the Residency compound was vacated, the rebels looted the ernment treasury, the post office, and the Residency, and burnt and demolished re, and later on were levelled to the ground. The treasury contained roughly 1,85,729, made up as follows:

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Murder of Mr. Melville and Mr. O'Brien.

2. In connection with the revolt at Manipur, a sad event happened on the Kohima road. Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, was in Manipur on inspection duty, and he left Manipur for Kohima on 23rd March. That night he camped at Sengmai, where there was a guard of 10 sipahis of 44th Gurkha Rifles, and the following morning proceeded to Kaitamabi, and on the 25th he reached Myangkhang, and there discovered that he was unable to communicate by wire either with Manipur or Kohima. The same evening, about 9 p.m., he was attacked by some Manipuri sipahis, who had come from Manipur for that purpose, and some Nágas called down from the Myangkhang village. In this cowardly attack, a signaller, Mr. O'Brien, was killed, but Mr. Melville and his servants managed to escape by the back of the house. Escape in the case of Mr. Melville, who was a cripple, was hopeless, and a short distance from the house he concealed himself in a *nulla*, where he passed the night. Next morning the unfortunate gentleman was found by some Nágas and killed. The Manipuri sipahis engaged in this attack had the same morning defeated the small guard at Sengmai, and the next day proceeded up the road to Mao, which borders on the Nága Hills district.

Measures taken to occupy Manipur.

3. As soon, however, as the news of the disaster was brought to Kohima by fugitive sipahis and others, the Deputy Commissioner at once marched on Mao, and drove back the Manipuri forces. On the Cachar side troops were moved to the Barak river, and measures were taken to occupy the Manipur capital by British troops. Three columns marched on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar and Tammu, and arrived before the palace on the morning of the 27th April, to find that the Regent and his brother had taken to flight on the previous evening towards the Tangkhul Hills, and the leading Manipuris were in hiding in the valley. The palace had been looted by the villagers, the arsenal was destroyed, and the capital completely evacuated. A detachment of mounted infantry were quickly sent in pursuit of the fugitives, who were followed up into the Tangkhul Hills, where further pursuit was abandoned owing to the paths being impassable for ponies. Foot soldiers then took up the chase, but without success; in the meanwhile some Kukis, who were armed by me, headed the princes and compelled them to return to the valley, where one by one they were captured by Manipuris in my employ, the Senapati being the last to be arrested, on the 23rd May.

Hearing of the disaster at Manipur, the Jemadar in command of the military detachment of 30 sipahis, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, at Langthabal, the British cantonment three miles to the south of the capital, withdrew his detachment in good order to Tammu. Here he met the gallant Lieutenant (now Major) Grant, who, on hearing the news, at once marched on Manipur, taking with him the Jemadar's detachment in addition to 50 men of his own regiment, the 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry. At T[illegible] 12 miles from Manipur, Lieutenant Grant's force was met by the Manipuri troops, [illegible] however, failed to dislodge him from the position he had taken up at one end of [illegible] village. He was, however, unable to advance, and was recalled to Tammu, which [illegible] succeeded in reaching without loss. A Punjabi trader at Langthabal, named Hafiz [illegible] Shah, gave much assistance to the detachment retiring on Tammu and again to Lieutenant Grant on his advance on Manipur. For his loyalty and bravery on these occasions, he has been rewarded by a money payment of Rs. 100, 12 ploughs, cattle, and a grant of 20 acres of land in Manipur rent-free for life. He has also been given the title of 'Lionhearted'!

The only serious opposition to the march on Manipur was met by the Burma column near Palel, where some 300 of the enemy had encamped in a small earthwork. Of this number, 200 unwisely permitted themselves to be surrounded, and in the fight that ensued 193 were killed, our loss being one native officer killed and three British officers, one native officer, and one sipahi wounded. On arrival at Manipur the bodies of our officers and men killed on the 24th March were interred in the Residency cemetery, and the surplus troops shortly afterwards returned to India and Burma. The summer garrison retained in the valley comprised—

8th Mountain Battery.
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Gurkha Rifles returned to India, and in the following [illegible] to Burma, the 44th Gurkha Rifles, on being relieved from Kohima, returned to Shillong, and the permanent [illegible] the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and the wing of the [illegible]

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(1) Chingai raided on Lochai and took seven heads, and were fined Rs. 300.
(2) Powi killed four persons of Ngari while working in the fields; and were fined Rs. 200. Ngari, in revenge, murdered seven men of Powi, and half the village was destroyed, and a fine of Rs. 175 inflicted.
(3) The village of Poi raided Gnaru, just across our border, near Somra and killed 11 people, and were in consequence fined Rs. 500.
(4) Khamason attacked Chingsao, killing one man and looting the village, and were fined Rs. 140.
(5) Kalhang raided Namli ; and
(6) Mapum raided Langket, though no loss of life resulted, and both the offending villages were fined.

All these cases had their cause of action in bygone times, and were only brought to the front by the favourable opportunity arising of the removal of the Manipuri sipahis. Under ordinary circumstances, they might not have occurred, and in future such misconduct will be treated with greater severity. Owing, however, to the stress of work, these much to be regretted raids had to be quickly disposed of. Since the punishments the villages have settled down peaceably. Complaints, however, have been frequently received of the overbearing behaviour of the Chassad Kukis towards the near Tangkhul villages, which have been made to cultivate the Kuki fields and in other respects to labour for the tribe. In May, when the Manipuri princes were pursued, Tonghu, the headman, assisted our troops, but since then he has neither paid his revenue nor tendered his submission, and, although ordered to come to Manipur, has declined to obey. I propose to treat his case early in November next, unless in the meantime he has thought fit to submit. For some years he defied the late Durbar until an expedition brought him to his senses, and he apparently hopes to intimidate us to leave him alone.

Murders committed on the high road.

7. As said before, the Manipur-Cachar road was quite safe for travellers throughout the year. The Military posted guards at Kalanaga and Kaopum ; and at the halting stages Laimatak, Irang, Nongba, Barak, Makru, and Nongjaibong, four Manipuri sipahis without arms were located to give confidence to the mail runners and travellers.

The stages on the 65 miles between Manipur and Tammu were similarly guarded and the road was traversed in safety during the year.

The same security to life was not, however, obtained on the Manipur-Kohima road. Military guards were posted at all the halting stages. In August two Manipuri mail runners were murdered while carrying the dák between Kairong and Maitapham, and in November a transport driver was attacked by some Nágas near Makhel village and severely wounded. Again in January 1892 two *fakirs* were killed in a hut close to the Makhel outpost. In July and August three women of Makhel village were murdered at a salt well just below the village, and in several of the neighbouring villages one or two persons were killed without any clue to the perpetrators of the murders.

Early in December, with 75 men of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Captain Kerr, I marched for Maram, and entered the village without opposition. The headmen were called upon to explain why they did not take action to bring the murderers of the mail runners to justice. They pleaded that, although the crime had been committed on their land, they had failed to obtain any clue, and that when the Manipur disaster occurred, five of the fugitives from Manipur had sought shelter in the village, and they had escorted them safely to Mao and made them over to the British force there. The last fact, which I found was correct, in a measure confirmed the argument of the Maram people that they were averse to incur the wrath of the British Government, and I came to the conclusion that the village was innocent of the murder of the mail runners.

Leaving a small force at Maram, I then moved camp to Makhel, but here was also unsuccessful in obtaining a clue to the persons concerned in the outrage on the transpo[illegible] When the vi[illegible] told that they must be held responsible for a cri[illegible] within th[illegible] village lands, they pleaded the hardship of this ru[illegible] [illegible], thou[illegible] [illegible] used their utmost endeavours to find a clue

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Trial of the Senapati and others concerned in the revolt.

By this date the Tongal General, Aiyaparel, and Luang Ningthao, the chief ministers in the State, Niranjan Subadár, an ex-sipahi of the 34th Native Infantry, Mia Major, Commander of the Forces, Kajao, the actual murderer of Mr. Grimwood, the public executioners, and the sipahis who escorted the British officers to execution, were in custody. These were all placed on trial before me, and the Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipuri were sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life.

The Regent, Senapati, and Angao Singh, the third brother, were tried before a special commission under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Mitchell, and the Senapati was sentenced to death and the other two to transportation for life. The youngest prince, named Zilla Gunaba, being a lad of 17 years of age, was exiled from Manipur.

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As soon as the British troops occupied Manipur, the Officer Commanding the Field Force issued an order disarming the population, and over 1,000 firearms have been surrendered and broken up. Of this number, about 100 have been recovered from the hill tribes, and I estimate that they must still possess quite 1,000 guns, which can only be recovered by compulsory measures and a general disarmament of all hill tracts on this frontier of India. The Kukis, who are fairly well distributed throughout the hill tracts, possess most of these guns, as it was the policy of the late Durbar to arm its Kuki subjects and employ them to keep in subjection the numerous Nága tribes.

Raids by Manipuri Kukis and other hill tribes.

This policy has rendered the Manipuri Kukis somewhat unconciliatory, and as soon as affairs in Manipur became disturbed, they commenced to raid on the less well-armed Nágas. In July the Kukis of Changchin, Phaipi, Paipijung, Laipimul, Bhum Kattan, Multa[illegible], and Thangchung, a group of villages on the north-west border of the State, raided the Kabui Nága village of Atteng, and killed 52 souls and took captive a small boy.

The Kuki story is that shortly after the Manipur disaster the Nágas killed a Government elephant near the Manipur-Cachar road, and confiscated the tusks, which the Kuki headmen sent for to return to Government. Two of the Kuki messengers were killed by the Nágas, and arrangements were made to avenge the murder, which were carried out with the sad result above mentioned, the attacking party losing two men.

The Nágas say that the Kukis demanded tribute from them, which they declined to pay, but they sent the tusks with six men to the headman; the Kukis killed five of the Nágas, and the sixth man escaped badly wounded, but before he had time to reach his village the Kukis raided it, and killed 52 of their people, among the slain being many women and children. On the side of the attacking party two men were killed. On the [illegible] August Mr. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, left Manipur for Kohima, whence he was to make an attack on the raiders of Henima, and a detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Captain Butcher was told off to accompany him. On arrival at Kohima, the leading Kukis surrendered, and were placed in jail. Mr. Howell instituted enquiries into the raid, and came to the conclusion that the Kukis were to blame, though possibly, in the first instance, the Atteng Nágas had treacherously killed the Kuki messengers. The following punishment was inflicted:—The Kukis to pay a fine of 40 guns and Rs. 1,000 in cash and the captive boy to be restored, the money fine, when realised, to be paid to Atteng as compensation. The Kukis declared their inability to pay so heavy a fine, but eventually it was realised, though not before the community were reduced to great poverty. The boy was made over to his parents, and the money fine was paid to Atteng. The [illegible] surrendered were destroyed.

There has been no trouble since in this direction, and throughout the year the Manipur-Cachar road has been perfectly safe for travellers.

The history of a second raid, in which Kukis were concerned, is as follows:— The Nágas of Makuti village residing to the north-east of Kaitamabi, the second stage on the Manipur-Kohima road, had [illegible] of a State granary near their village. Early in [illegible] of the disturbed condition [illegible] Manipur, the Kukis of Pakop and Sylhu [illegible] Hills district came to Makuti [illegible] asked [illegible] dhan; the [illegible] were attacked by the Ku[illegible] three [illegible] The Ku[illegible] Makuti villagers, [illegible] order [illegible] show [illegible] desire

[illegible] der of the three female villagers, they had been unsuccessful. Seeing there was [illegible] probability of a successful issue to the present enquiry, I withdrew the troops from [illegible] and Makhel, and engaged three Nágas to continue the enquiry in secret, but up [illegible] without result. The fact is that without a police force it is not feasible to [illegible] earth the culprits in such cases.

The history of the *fakirs* is as follows:

The two men marched up from Nigriting in company with the Chief Engineer of Assam, and in a village near Piphima they visited a Nága suffering from small-pox. The patient recovered, and the *fakirs* received the credit of his cure. On arrival at Kohima the holy men were invited to the village, where small-pox had declared itself, and were paid some Rs. 200 for their services. They then marched on towards Manipur; but the pox alarmingly increased in Kohima, and it is considered probable that the [illegible]rs were followed up by the disappointed Kohima people, and killed while asleep [illegible] at the side of the road near Makhel guard, and their money taken from them. This, of course, is only a surmise, and suspicion also rested on some transport drivers at Makhel but nothing came of the enquiry into the case.

[illegible] nd trial of the murderers [illegible] Melville and O'Brien.

8. It is pleasant to turn from these undetected crimes to the successful capture of two Nágas concerned in the murders of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien, of the Telegraph Department, at Myangkhang on the 26th March 1891. After leaving Maram and Makhel, I moved [illegible]amp with the detachment under Captain Kerr to the village of Koitek, and there learnt that the men we were searching for resided in the neighbouring village of Oenam. [illegible]ng quietly at Koitek for three days, collecting revenue and deciding petty disputes, with Captain Kerr and 18 men I made a night march on Oenam, and surrounded [illegible] houses of the murderers and captured them. They were placed on trial, and sentenced [illegible] transportation for life. The hands and feet of Mr. Melville, which these men had carried off, were recovered, and interred with that officer's remains at Myangkhang.

Tours.

9. On the 17th April I was appointed Political Officer with the Silchar column of the Manipur Field Force, and, leaving Silchar that day reached Manipur on the 27th idem.

[illegible] July I visited Kunjopkol and the neighbourhood for four days to search for a site [illegible] for cantonments. On the 5th November I left Manipur to examine salt wells at [illegible] Khong and Ningyel, and to arrange with the villagers the future working of the wells. I returned to headquarters on the 9th idem. On the 16th I again went out into camp and marched up the Kohima road as far as Khuzama. At each of the stages I arranged with the villagers to provide the Transport Department with green fodder and [illegible]. I enquired into the circumstances under which two Manipuri mail-carriers were [illegible]ed in August near the village of Maram, and called upon the villagers in the neighbourhood to exert themselves in tracking down the culprits. At Khuzama I [illegible] Watts, the Superintendent of the proposed cart road between Nichiguard and [illegible], and returned with him to headquarters on the 28th November. An attempt having been made near Makhel village to murder a transport driver, I again on the 7th [illegible]ber marched up this road as far as Kairong, whence, with 50 men of the 42nd [illegible] Rifles under Captain Kerr, I branched off to the Maram village, and encamped [illegible]

[illegible] walk [illegible] village [illegible] murderers of [illegible] late Mr. [illegible] village [illegible] the [illegible] and collecting much house tax, [illegible] marched [illegible] 10th December, *viâ* Myangkhang village where we found the hands and feet of Mr. Melville which were [illegible] remains near Myangkhang. On the 21st January [illegible] on an inspection [illegible] Manipur Silchar road. I inspected the road [illegible] bridges, and guards, and arrived at Lakhipur on the 29th idem. There I commenced [illegible] examination of the Manipur State zamindari, but had [illegible] immediately to Silchar town, as the accounts were [illegible] the hands of the Deputy Commissioner's office. A week in Silchar was occupied with [illegible] arranging the zamindari accounts and collecting the rents of the small zamindari [illegible]. On the 10th January I returned to Lakhipur, and for the next five days collec[illegible] [illegible]ourths of the rent due from the ryots, and disposed of a quantity of rubbish for [illegible] State godown. I then returned to Manipur, which was reached on the 25th Fe[illegible] [illegible]evenue collections and State accounts kept me at headquarters until the e[illegible] [illegible]. Altogether, I was in camp 101 days during the year, and my Ass[illegible] Howell, 41 days during the months he was in the district.

The last named officer joined the district on the 2nd May 1891, and remained throughout the year. On the 9th June he toured through the Tangkhul Nága Hills, returning to headquarters on the 18th. The trip was connected with obtaining coolies for expedition purposes.

A second trip to these hills, but to different villages, and for the same purpose, was undertaken between the 29th June and the 17th July. About six hundred coolies were procured, and Mr. Howell found small-pox and cholera causing much mortality among these people. He was able to settle two feuds, which threatened to become serious.

On the 8th August Mr. Howell left Manipur for Kohima, and thence he was to have marched against the Thadow Kukis, living on the Manipur border, who had raided on the Nága village of Atteng; but the Kukis surrendered themselves at Kohima, and, after enquiring into the case, Mr. Howell returned to Manipur on the 27th idem. Owing to the disturbed state of Manipur and the removal of the Manipur troops from the hills, the wild tribes took the opportunity of raiding on each other, and Mr. Howell again accompanied a force of 75 sipahis under a European officer into the Tangkhul hills. The party left Manipur on 9th November, and visited the villages to the east and north-east of the State. Many disputes were amicably settled, and several raiding villages were punished by fine. The force returned to headquarters on the 12th December, having met with no opposition. The rest of Mr. Howell's touring was in the valley; in May he was engaged in supervising the construction of the 44th Gurkha Rifle lines at the foot of the Kunjopkol hill, and in January, February, and March he was employed in fixing the panchayat areas and collecting the land revenue.

Throughout the year he was a most useful assistant, and carried on his duties with industry and intelligence.

Public health.

10. The year under report was most unhealthy, and the disturbed state of the country greatly increased the predisposition of the people to incur epidemics. On the arrival of the British troops the villages were vacated, and the majority of the inhabitants were hiding in the jungles for six weeks. On return to their homes cholera, which followed the troops from Cachar, attacked the Manipuris, and the mortality was very heavy. In September small-pox broke out, and continued with great virulence until January, when it lessened, but did not finally cease until March. Eight special vaccinators were appointed, and arrangements were made to procure 500 tubes of lymph a week from the Shillong vaccine depôt, and up to the end of the year 7,481 persons were vaccinated. The value of vaccination was well illustrated in the fact of the complete immunity from small-pox of the British garrison, although the disease raged in the surrounding area.

Trade.

11. The trade of the country is carried on at the daily bázárs; and although a convenient method in many respects, it has the disadvantage of spreading infection far and wide. If the bázárs are stopped, people find it hard to live, and if, on the other hand, in times of epidemics no restrictions are placed upon the crowds which collect at these *hâts*, sickness cannot be checked. A satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is at present not forthcoming.

Scarcity and crops.

12. The disturbed state of the country was also the cause of a scarcity in August to November, which at one time threatened to be almost classed as a famine. The rice harvest of 1890-91 was a fair one, but after the disaster of March the Durbar commenced collecting large stores of rice for consumption of the troops which it vainly thought would be able to protect the country from invasion. Much of this rice was lost by wasteful jooming [illegible] the British troops reached Manipur, and a large quantity was recovered for consumption of the invading force. For the four months August to November quite half the population were living on one meal a day, and many people showed signs of emaciation. Naturally in the rainy season edible aquatic plants grow profusely in the large numerous areas of water in the valley, and these assisted in keeping life in the people until the harvest in December was gathered. Though the area placed under cultivation was less than usual, the harvest was excellent, and the fertility of the soil in the valley is astonishing. In some portions 120 maunds of *dhân* are obtained from 2½ acres of land, and the Rája's rental from State lands was always 60 maunds. The rice grown in the valley is, moreover, highly nutritious, as is evident in the robust appearance of the Manipuris, and nowhere in Assam have I seen so fine a race.

With the exception of rice, the valley produces no crop on a large scale. The [illegible] areas are large, and in these peas, sugarcane, beans, chillies, and various kinds of vegetables are grown chiefly for home consumption. In the hill tracts, besides rice (both [illegible] wet cultivation) job's-tears, millet, chillies, and vegetables are cultivated, and [illegible] ordinary food of the people. Cotton is produced for sale to the Manipuris of [illegible] who manufacture the different tartans worn by the several tribes. This [illegible] almost entirely in the hands of Manipuri women, and very little [illegible] in the hills.

[illegible] was in the time of the Durbar a State monopoly, not only as regards the seed growing in the Manipur territory, but the Durbar only was authorised to purchase seed across the [illegible] Burma. This seed was collected and sold at Lakhipur in the Cachar [illegible] For the year under report only State-grown tea seed was collected by me. [illegible] maunds were gathered, and sold by public auction at Rs. 50 a maund. [illegible] profits were Rs. 1,472.

[illegible] think some of the State seed was surreptitiously taken by private traders, and [illegible] off as Burma-grown seed, but, owing to the absence of police, there was little [illegible] over the movements of these men. In the current year I hope to prevent [illegible] making of tea seed growing in Manipur. An attempt was made by a [illegible] trader to take seed to Calcutta *viâ* Rangoon, and 200 maunds were shipped [illegible] port, but on arrival were condemned as worthless.

[illegible] The seed travelling by land to Cachar stood the journey well.

Salt.

[illegible] Salt is obtained from brine wells at the foot of the hills to the south-east of Manipur town and in the hills near Challao to the north-east of the State, and is a State monopoly. The outturn of the [illegible] in the plains is estimated at 4,596 maunds, and, as the result of an agreement [illegible] with the manufacturers in November last, the State will receive 1,532 maunds, and [illegible] will be retained by the establishment working the wells. For the period [illegible] August when the country was in a disturbed condition, the wells were not worked, [illegible] income for the year under report was only Rs. 8,915. For the current year [illegible] income is Rs. 20,424. The Challao wells are worked by Nágas under [illegible] Manipuris on a different plan. The State supplies iron *kerais* or cups, [illegible] of Re. 1 per *kerai* per mensem is levied. The produce is the property [illegible] manufacturer. The income of these wells for the year under report was [illegible] 8, and the estimated income for the current year is Rs. 2,364.

[illegible] The hill tribes, of course, consume readily all kinds of salt, but the Manipuris [illegible] valley have been taught to regard Liverpool salt with suspicion; not only is it [illegible] they say, but its consumption is against their caste prejudices. As soon, [illegible] as transport into the State is cheapened, I feel sure Liverpool salt will find a [illegible] market.

Fisheries.

[illegible] The fisheries in the valley were sold for the year under report for Rs. 8,859, and the collections were Rs. 5,567, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 3,292. The cause of the arrears was [illegible] lessees found difficulty in converting the *sels* they received from undertenants [illegible] rupees.

Ferries.

[illegible] The income from ferries was Rs. 400, and as soon as the rainy season was past, all public ferries were withdrawn.

Elephant *mahâls*.

[illegible] Elephant *mahâls* were sold during the year. Early in May the State stud of 26 elephants was seized and made over to the Commissariat Department for transport purposes, and in March following [illegible] survivors were returned to me. Of this number, two died within a week, and [illegible] seven animals are now in my possession.

Forest and miscellaneous.

[illegible] There were no receipts from forests during the year 1891-92, and my office letter No. 21T., dated the 4th February 1892, brings the question of the future management of the more valuable forests on the [illegible] border to the notice of the Local Government. Owing to the disturbed state of [illegible] country and absence of police, no income was received from rubber and ivory, and [illegible] other sources of revenue under heads—

Transit duties,
Oil seed,
Silk,
Cotton,
Duty on offices or appointments, and
Bees' wax,

[illegible] abolished.

Land revenue.

[illegible] 19. Under head Land Revenue [illegible] income for the year was estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 of which a sum of Rs. 62,024 was collected by the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 97,976. During [illegible] this arrear balance was further reduced to Rs. 74,319.

[illegible] From the above income I was able to make over to the Commissariat Depa[illegible] 0 maunds of paddy at a cost of Rs. 2 a maund, which will satisfy the con[illegible] Military at Manipur and Kohima until 31st October next. This has re[illegible] to the Government, as in former years the [illegible] price of rice [illegible] troops reached as high as Rs. 14 a maund.

[illegible] was surreptitiously taken by private [illegible] owing to the absence of police, there was little [illegible] in the current year I hope to prevent [illegible] in Manipur. An attempt was made by a [illegible] Calcutta and Rangoon, and 200 maunds were shipped [illegible] condemned as worthless.

[illegible] Chalao stood the journey well.

[illegible] on the wells at the foot of the hills to the south-east of Manipur town and in the hills near Challao to the north-east of the State, and is a State monopoly. The outturn of the [illegible] estimated at 4,596 maunds, and, as the result of an agreement [illegible] contractors in November last, the State will receive 1,532 maunds, and [illegible] by the establishment working the wells. For the period [illegible] country was in a disturbed condition, the wells were not worked, [illegible] year under report was only Rs. [illegible]. For the current year [illegible] Rs. 20,424. The Chalao wells are worked by Nagas under [illegible] different plans, the State supplies iron *kerais* or cups, [illegible] *anna* per maund is levied. The produce is the property [illegible] the income of these wells for the year under report was [illegible] estimated income for the current year is Rs. 2,364.

[illegible] tribes, of course, consume readily all kinds of salt, but the Manipuris have been taught to regard Liverpool salt with suspicion; not only is it [illegible] but its consumption is against their caste prejudices. As soon, [illegible] import into the State is cheapened, I feel sure Liverpool salt will find a [illegible]

[illegible] fisheries in the valley were sold for the year under report for Rs. 8,859— [illegible] and the collections were Rs. 5,567, leaving a balance [illegible] outstanding of Rs. 3,292. The cause of the arrears was [illegible] difficulty in converting the *sels* they received from undertenants [illegible]

[illegible] ferries was Rs. 400, and as soon as the rainy season was [illegible] all public ferries were withdrawn.

[illegible] were sold during the year. Early in May the [illegible] 35 elephants was seized and made over to the Commissariat [illegible] Department for transport purposes, and in May [illegible] following [illegible] were returned to me. Of this number, two died within a week, and [illegible] animals are now in my possession.

[illegible] receipts from forests during the year 1891-92, and in office letter No. 21T., dated the 4th February 1892, brings [illegible] of the future management of the more valuable [illegible] the notice of the Local Government. Owing to the disturbed [illegible] of police, no income was received from rubber and [illegible] revenue under heads—

[illegible]

[illegible] Miscellaneous, and [illegible]

[illegible] land revenue the income for the year was estimated at [illegible] of which a sum of Rs. [illegible] was collected [illegible] the year [illegible] a balance of Rs. 97,[illegible] [illegible] further reduced to Rs. 14,819.

[illegible] was able to make over to the Commissariat [illegible] a rate of Rs. 2 a maund, which will [illegible] and Kohima until 31st October next. This [illegible] in former years the [illegible] of the [illegible] a maund.

[illegible] and I have since [illegible]

[illegible] office [illegible] [illegible] books, and I have placed on record [illegible] and superintendent, Babu [illegible] Ghosh, carried on their [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Survey [illegible] the [illegible] officer [illegible] information of [illegible] very industrious [illegible] and [illegible] State.

[illegible] opportunity of bringing forward the name of Babu Ram Lal [illegible] Manipur, who, after the disaster, housed and fed at his own [illegible] a number of [illegible] of the insurgents.

[illegible] Manipur State was notified in the *Gazette of India* No. [illegible] 24th August 1891, and in Notification No. [illegible] dated the [illegible] September, the selection of [illegible] of the Manipur State with the [illegible]

[illegible] the British [illegible] Mr. Quinton and his officers [illegible] the country [illegible] In the latter case, however, they supposed [illegible] of the ex-Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh [illegible] to the [illegible] Sur Chandra Singh's lad [illegible] Maharaja had written to [illegible] the selection of [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] still [illegible] that the [illegible] disturbed.

[illegible] In Manipur [illegible] as part and parcel of [illegible]

[illegible] Gurkha Rifles occupy [illegible] the citadel and the [illegible] Gurkha Rifles are situated on the north-east [illegible] of the 'Pât' and outside the moat. In the Jubraj's [illegible] house and quarters of the officers [illegible] equipment [illegible] advantage of the desertion of the capital on the British troops reaching Manipur, a large area was notified as a British reserve and [illegible] denuded of houses. In time there will be a large open plain round the 'Pât' instead of crowded and filthy com- [illegible] the hotbed of disease. The cleaning and levelling of these compounds [illegible] owing to each *basti* area being surrounded by a mud wall and there [illegible] earth-house. So long as the Manipuris continue using [illegible] beserious. The wonder to me is that life is [illegible] in which these people live. Washing clothes and cooking [illegible] in the same small tank, and then drinking the water, are [illegible] injurious; and yet the people are a sturdy and long lived race. [illegible] come and claim a number of victims, and it is our duty to protect [illegible] possible. Two rivers, the one rising in the hills below Kunjopkol, [illegible] the other with its source near Myangkhang, 38 miles to the [illegible] reaching the town pass by numerous villages, and [illegible] through them in the one case the water is fouled by the [illegible] and in the other by the thickly populated [illegible] of the [illegible] condition. [illegible] into the town [illegible] road, and will [illegible] [illegible] Manipur has always been [illegible] by Lieutenant Guthrie, of the Royal Engineers [illegible] The road is a wide bridle path, and [illegible] Irang, Kaupum, Luanglo, and Lainatok [illegible] 1,380, 3,140, 2,710, 1,960, 2,700, [illegible] and [illegible] Barak, Irang, and Lainatok are passed [illegible] bridges, but for eight months of the year [illegible] from the Cachar border [illegible]